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CONGRESS, MUSLIM LEAGUE FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

Both Working Committees Meeting in Simla—Nehru Said Favors Accepting Offer

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 29.—Private consultations before today's session of the Leaders' Conference in Simla failed to reconcile the Congress and Muslim League points of view about Muslim representation on the proposed executive council for India, it is revealed by a Simla dispatch.

The dispatch further says that Maulana Abul Kalam Asad, Congress President, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, are reported to have stated this morning that they could not reach an agreement.

The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, then asked them to put forward their lists of names for final selection by him for the executive council. But both the Congress and Muslim League leaders said they wished to consult their working committees first.

President Azad has asked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former Congress President, to go to Simla at once. Political observers think this is significant as Pandit Nehru is said to be in favor of accepting the Viceroy's offer even if any of the other parties do not come in.

In the meanwhile, Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress in the Central Assembly, called on Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, former Congress Premier of the United Provinces, this evening and had discussions with him for about 45 minutes. After that, both Mr. Desai and Mr. Pant left for Mahatma Gandhi's residence. Earlier, Congress President Azad saw Mahatma Gandhi and had a talk with him.

Decisive Stage Reached

Speaking to an All-India Radio correspondent in Simla this afternoon, Bhulabhai Desai said: "My decisive feeling is that now a stage has been reached when without the friendly intervention of a neutral party, as the Viceroy, a settlement between the parties is difficult." Mr. Desai denied earlier reports that he had any talks yesterday either with Sir Firoz Khan Noon or with the Punjab Premier.

Another report from Simla says that the Congress President has called a meeting of the Congress Working Committee in Simla. An emergency meeting of the All-India Muslim League is also being held at Simla at 10 a.m. on Friday, July 6. The honorary secretary of the League has sent telegraphic messages to the members of the committee concerning the emergency meeting.

Also, a meeting of the Muslim League delegation to the Simla conference is taking place tonight.

Jinnah Explains League Position

Making a long statement explaining the Muslim League position, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the League President, recalls that the Muslim League demand formulated in 1933 was that the Muslim League was always ready to consider any proposal or negotiate with any party on the basis of equality of representation on the provisional central government, provided the British Government made a declaration guaranteeing to the Muslims the right of self-determination, and pledge themselves to abide by the verdict of the Muslims to give effect to the Pakhistan scheme outlined in the Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League.

The Wavell proposal, Jinnah said, did not concede or accord with that declaration. Both the Viceroy's broadcast and the announcement by the Secretary of State for India Leopold Amery, contain certain negative assurances. He then quoted from Mr. Amery's statement saying that the present interim and provisional proposals were without prejudice to the ultimate constitutional settlement, nor would it prejudice in any way the question of whether the ultimate settlement should be based on a united or divided India.

The Wavell proposal, added Mr. Jinnah, has laid down as its basis parity between the Hindus, other than the Depressed Class, and the Muslims. But, said Mr. Jinnah, he had no illusions about disparity being [illegible] on the proposed executive council. The Muslim quota would not be more than one-third, so that on the whole executive council the Muslims will be in a minority of [illegible]. Although the Hindu quota [illegible] be in parity with the Muslims, [illegible] will be the Depressed Class and [illegible] representatives, and we do not [illegible] which other community or [illegible] will secure representation [illegible] the strength of the new [illegible] council is yet to be determined [illegible] is the case with regard [illegible] of the new executive [illegible] pointed out that the goal and the political ideals of the Depressed Class and the Sikhs was the same as those of the Congress. Therefore, it followed that the Congress would on many important measures be entitled to count upon the support of the representatives of those communities of the executive council. Then, there would be two British members, the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy. The composition of the proposed council would be such as to enable the Congress invariably to command a majority. He said he knew that the Viceroy's veto was there, and he knew that Mr. Amery had said that the veto would be exercised to protect the minorities. But he also knew that the Governor General and Viceroy would be placed in a very invidious position if he were to exercise the veto constantly and as a normal business.

Mr. Jinnah then quoted Mr. Amery's statement. There was nothing in the British government's proposal that would bar members of the new executive council from dealing with the problem of reconstruction and other matters of policy in any way they liked. Mr. Jinnah further said that the Viceroy's veto power was not an adequate provision against the Congress forcing a decision by a majority vote against the Muslim League bloc; and therefore, the Muslim League had to consider these points as to how they should provide against this.

Conference At Simla Adjourns Till July 14 After Short Session

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 29.—The conference at Simla between the Viceroy and the Indian leaders met again this morning after its 48-hour adjournment and adjourned again after the session had lasted just over an hour, according to a Simla dispatch. An official account issued later says that the conference was adjourned to enable further consultation among the leaders. The conference will meet again on Saturday, July 14.

FUTURE OF DARDANELLES ISSUE BEFORE BIG THREE

Coming Berlin Parley to Take Up Problems Affecting All West Asia

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—It now appears certain that the future control of the Dardanelles and other matters affecting Turkey will be one of the topics at the forthcoming Big Three conference in Berlin, according to Jon Kimche, Reuters correspondent.

There is still no official indication of the nature of exchanges between the Turkish and Soviet governments on the subject, he said, but it is now fairly evident that they are bound up to some extent with the conflict in Syria and the general position in the Levant.

It seems to be, he added, that the Soviet Government wish to renew a treaty of friendship and mutual assistance with the Turkish Government in such a manner as would make the Montreux Convention on the Dardanelles largely superfluous. It is believed that the Russian suggestions would close the straits to warships of all foreign powers, but would allow free passage for those of Turkey and the Soviet Union. To insure this the Soviet Government is said to have proposed joint bases to safeguard the Dardanelles and the Aegean Sea.

Suggestions are made in some official quarters, meanwhile, that the Levant bases be jointly occupied by the Big-Three forces, but it is known that the United States rejected the British proposal that the United States troops should join the British in policing Levant, Kimche declared.

Another factor in this area is the reported agitation in the Azerbaijan area of Northern Iran where Soviet troops are stationed and are requesting the union of the district with Russia. Such a transfer of territory from Iran to Soviets if it took place would cut off Turkey from direct contact with Iran and give the Soviet Union frontier with Iraq.

French Tax Decided

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—The French cabinet today approved a 20 per cent tax to be levied on all capital with certain exemptions, according to a Paris dispatch. Money acquired since 1939 will have no exemptions and will be taxed on a sliding scale, according to a London dispatch.

POLISH PREMIER STRESSES CLOSE TIES WITH SOVIETS

Osobka-Moravski Says Poland Can't Rely Solely on Pacts With Democracies

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 29.—Prime Minister Edward Osobka-Moravski of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity said today in Warsaw that the existence and independence of Poland depended on close and friendly collaboration with the Soviet Union, according to a Warsaw report.

Poland, he declared, could not live in splendid isolation, nor could she rely solely on alliances with the Western democracies. He then expressed his Government's hope for a friendly settlement with Czechoslovakia on the question of Poland's frontier, the same dispatch added.

Meanwhile, another report from London revealed that the Polish Government in exile in London has issued a statement through its Minister of Information on its attitude toward the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

The statement said that the London Polish Government has never accepted the Yalta decision regarding Poland. It alleges that in the new setup there are no safeguards at all for a free and unfettered election.

It claims, too, that the Communists are the strongest personalities in the new administration, and that all the politically important posts remain in their hands or in the hands of the men under their exclusive control.

Poles Bolstering Borders

Domei

ZURICH, June 28.—In line with the establishment of the Polish Government of National Unity, Poland, receiving the powerful support of the Soviet Union, is now engaged in establishing the security of her frontiers and in deporting and dealing with German nationals in the new areas acquired by her.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow reports on the above activities as follows: Several millions of Germans will have to evacuate the area east of the Oder and Neise rivers without taking any personal belongings with them. This is because Poland, with the powerful backing of the Soviet Union, is engaging in the strengthening of her future borders. Furthermore, Poland is most anxious to gain possession of Stettin, and the Polish forces established along the Oder River are preventing the Germans who fled before the Soviet offensive from returning to their homes.

The 27,000 square miles of East Prussia are now under Polish control. This area is now being called the Polish territory of Masuria. It is not clear, however, what the fate of the many Germans in East Prussia will be.

The Territories Minister of the Polish Provisional Government has said. "Poland intends to prosecute a policy of doing everything possible to deport the 2,500,000 Germans residing in the area between the former western frontier of Poland and the line along the Oder and Neise Rivers and to settle 2,000,000 Poles in this area in place of the Germans. Furthermore, all necessary military measures will be taken in order to protect the Poles isolated from Germany in this area."

A certain foreign government is opposed to the measures being taken by Poland, but the Soviet Union is supporting the Polish demand that the Oder and Neise should form Poland's western frontiers. As a result, the Germans will have to evacuate from Pomerania also.

Poles' Testing Period

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—The establishment of the Polish Government of National Unity in Warsaw as the result of the recent Moscow conversations brings the future of Poland to a new critical testing period, stated Sylvain Mangeot, Reuters diplomatic correspondent in London, today.

Two outstanding factors are involved, he said, firstly, wholehearted acceptance of Moscow's good faith and secondly, assurance that conditions will be established for genuine free elections in Poland.

The attitude of the Polish Government in London to both of those questions had been destined in the two documents issued this week. The first lays out in detail its reason for refusing to recognize the validity of the Government of National Unity and declares its determination to surrender its authority "solely to a government formed on Polish soil which reflects the will of the people as expressed in the elections." The second is an appeal to the Polish nation on the same lines, but in a rather more emotional form.

Underlying all arguments in these documents is the profound disbelief in the possibility of doing business with Russia and with those Poles who have accepted the task of governing Poland during the occupation of the Red Army. Every argument reflects disbelief in the honest intention of the Russians to respect the independence and sovereignty of the Polish republic.

On the other hand, the standpoint of the signatories of the recent Moscow agreement is that the only solution for Poland lies in accepting the good faith of Moscow. Only events can finally prove which of these flatly opposed attitude is justified.

On the question of true representation, the view of the Polish Government in London is expressed in its appeal to the Polish nation which declares "No such elections are possible as long as Soviet forces and Soviet political police remain in Poland."

The London Polish Government in its appeal to the Polish people claimed that it also "enjoyed the confidence and support of the Polish armed forces." On the other hand, the Polish supporters in London of the Government of National Unity are confident that the new government once established will be able to rally the support of the majority of the Polish armed forces now outside Poland. Here again only event will show which of the claimants to represent Poland is right.

The views of the London Polish Government are rooted in traditional Polish suspicion of Russia while the members of the new Government of National Unity prefer to believe that the new Russia is sincere in her readiness for establishing relations with friendly Poland.

In these two attitudes lies the real key to the present Polish conflict, the Reuters correspondent claimed.

Cranborne Gives Views

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 29.—Lord Cranborne, Secretary of Dominion Affairs, referring to the Imperial Preference Scheme said today that Britain wanted to use it for the benefit of the Commonwealth. He did not expect a full meeting of the Imperial Conference would be held until after the war, but hoped that there might soon be another meeting of the Dominion Prime Ministers, according to a London report. The South African Prime Minister, General Jan Smuts, now in Ottawa is expected to go on to London shortly.

Japanese Commander Committed Harakiri After Final Assault, U.S. Broadcast Says

The heroic end of Lieutenant General Mitsuru Ushijima, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Okinawa Area, and of Major General Isamu Cho, Chief of Staff to the Japanese Forces there, after conducting a mass attack against the main body of the enemy forces on June 20, was revealed by a San Francisco broadcast on June 27.

The broadcast said that the bodies of Lieutenant General Ushijima and Major General Cho were discovered under the tombstones standing on the southwestern coast of the main Okinawa Island and that they were both clad in their military uniforms. Apparently they committed "harakiri" and their heads were cut off by an executioner according to the prescribed form," the broadcast further said.

Carried on to Last

As was previously announced by the Imperial Headquarters, details concerning the Okinawa situation after the general attack on June 20 were not available, though the gallant fight waged by the Japanese Forces in their last offensive could be easily imagined. As was revealed in Lieutenant General Ushijima's last message to a friend, the Japanese warriors must have carried on to the last even after their ammunition had been exhausted and their swords broken. The report on the heroic end of the two generals released by the enemy eloquently reveals the last assault carried out by the Japanese officers and men and their death in action.

Anticipating the worst, Major General Cho wrote to his friend in Fukuoka: "My adjutant is a man of superior personality, assisting me in every way. Whatever may happen, please be assured that I am ready to meet death as a worthy Japanese warrior—with the adjutant as witness."

The late Major General Cho who assisted the late Lieutenant General Ushijima in the operations which continued for the last three months in the Okinawa area was a typical warrior well-known as Colonel Cho at the time of the Changkufeng Incident. On August 10, 1938, Major General Cho, then Colonel, participated in the truce negotiations held at Changkufeng and successfully concluded talks with the Soviet Chief of Staff in the Far Eastern Area.

Later in 1927, he contributed greatly toward the successful establishment of the Japan-French Indo-China Military Pact, assisting Kenkichi Yoshizawa, then Ambassador to French Indo-China.

Born in Fukuoka

Born in Fukuoka Prefecture he was graduated from the Military Staff College. During his career, he became Chief of Staff of a Division, a staff member of the General Army Staff Office and instructor of the Military Staff College. He was also active in Central and South China as a staff officer.

The late Lieutenant General Ushijima who hailed from Kagoshima was a typical "Satsuma" warrior. Graduating from the Military Academy with honors, he became a staff officer stationed at the Shimonoseki Fortress. Later, he occupied the post of instructor at the Toyama Military school and also served in the War Ministry in 1933. With the outbreak of the China Incident, he was dispatched to the China Continent and accomplished meritorious feats in the landing operation on the Hangchow Bay coast and in the offensive against Hankow. Upon returning to Japan, he became President of the Preliminary Military Academy and concurrently President of the Toyama Military School. Later he became President of the Military Academy.

FRANCE PRESENTS PLAN TO SOLVE SYRIAN ISSUE

Count Ostrorog Carries New Proposals to Beirut; Contents Unknown

Domei

LISBON, June 29.—New proposals from the French Government for the settlement of France's disputes with Syria and Lebanon are believed to have been brought to Beirut by Count Ostrorog, assistant to the French delegate-general and plenipotentiary in the Levant, who returned to Beirut from Paris two days ago, it was stated by well-informed French circles in Beirut today, a report from the city said.

There is so far no indication, the report said, as to what these proposals are or when they will be submitted to the two Levant governments, but the French incline to believe that the effect will be to ease the existing strain.

Count Ostrorog went to Paris soon after the beginning of the Levant crisis to report on the situation to his government.

Meanwhile, Henri Pharaon, Lebanese Foreign Minister, is meeting his Syrian colleague Jamel Mardam at Shtaura halfway between Beirut and Damascus this afternoon. They are to apply the finishing touches to the joint notes which the two governments intend to send to the French Government, it was stated in Beirut today.

The strong plea that Lebanese independence should be underwritten by the great powers including Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union was made by 82-year-old Antoen Pirre Maronite, Patriarch of Antioch, in an interview with British and American correspondents.

COLOGNE DEMONSTRATION

5,000 Citizens Dissatisfied With U.S. Education Method

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—The first outbreak of political unrest was witnessed on June 20 in Cologne, which is under the American occupation army, according to information reaching here.

A detailed report on the affair is still lacking, but five thousand citizens of Cologne, dissatisfied with the authorities regarding the re-education of the Germans, are said to have demonstrated near the town hall. The Americans dispersed the demonstrators by firing, according to the same information.

CHIANG ARMY MOVES OUT FOR BIG COUNTERDRIVE

Current Enemy Action Regarded as Prelude to Mass Offensive in China

Preparations for launching a counteroffensive against the Japanese Forces in China seem to have been completed by the Chungking army which, after having suffered a crushing defeat in the Japanese operations carried out in the Hunan and Kwangsi areas last autumn, retreated to the regions in Kweiyang and Kunming. Activities of the Chungking army have already been commenced in Kwangsi, Hunan, Fukien and Honan provinces and these operations are regarded as a prelude to what Chungking claims to be a general offensive against the Japanese Forces in China, according to a dispatch from Canton to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The establishment of the United States Tactical Headquarters in China, replacing the headquarters of the U.S. forces in China, and the creation of the War Transportation Department of the U.S. forces indicate that reorganization of the enemy forces in China for commencing a general offensive on a large scale has been completed. There is, however, a great difference in the actual strength between the Japanese and the enemy forces in China, and the power of the enemy has not been so strengthened by the mobilization and reorganization as he claims. This fact has already been established by the great achievement scored by the recent Japanese operations conducted in the Seventh War Zone, the article of the Yomiuri-Hochi added.

The article further runs as follows:

According to enemy propaganda, the Chungking army has 30 Americanized divisions. If this is true, the remaining forces which Chungking commands are local mixed forces. Their strength is such that it is impossible for them to break through the Japanese line. What is it, then, that the Chungking army is aiming at in the coming counteroffensive? If the Chungking forces have no confidence to break through the Japanese line in China the counterattack of Chungking is either a propagandistic demonstration for the United States or mere activities intended to match a possible landing of the U.S. forces on the coast of China.

Offer Invasion Bases

In its memorandum issued on June 22 on the strategic value of the Okinawas the Nimitz headquarters emphasized, "The Okinawa islands offer bases for invading Japan or China or both." The note shows that the Nimitz headquarters is solely devoted to the question of approaching the coast of the Chinese continent. The appointment of General Joseph Stilwell, former Commander of the U.S. air force in China, as Commander of the 10th Army Corps in Okinawa and the advance of the 14th Air Force to the bases in Southeast China can be interpreted as a sign for commencing an operation to effect an advance to the coast of China.

A UP dispatch from Chungking on June 22 reported that the establishment of the U.S. Tactical Headquarters in Chungking and the appointment of Brigadier-General Mervin E. Gross as Chief of Staff of the newly created headquarters signify that the Nimitz headquarters is contemplating an operation to approach the coast of China.

The motive which actuated the United States to propagandize an American landing operation on the coast of China is to bring political pressure to bear upon Chungking. The United States has achieved its objective by the appointment of Dr. T. V. Soong as President of the Executive Yuan. In anticipation of the spread of Soviet influence in China the United States is forced to strengthen the position of the Chungking forces in North China.

In order to launch a successful landing operation on the coast of China, full use of the air bases in China is necessary. With the termination of the European War the armed force which the enemy can transfer most quickly from Europe to East Asia is the air force. The bases in the Marianas and Okinawas are not sufficient to accommodate a large number of warplanes. The enemy must gain more air bases near Japan. The plan to convert the eastern part of China into an "unsinkable aircraft-carrier"—a scheme which is being contemplated by Nimitz—is being seriously attended to. For the realization of this plan a landing operation will have to be carried out to acquire harbors from which gasoline and ammunition can be supplied by way of the sea.

Supplies by way of India and the Stilwell Road are not enough to support a landing operation on the Japanese mainland. It is an urgent problem facing the Nimitz headquarters to acquire harbors on the coast of China which has a vital bearing upon the establishment of air bases on the Chinese continent.

As the result of heavy sacrifices which the American forces have been forced to make in the Okinawas, a view is reported to be gaining influence among American military authorities pressed by public opinion in favor of exercising utmost circumspection in undertaking a landing operation against the mainland of Japan. Even if the enemy modifies his reckless operation against Japan under the pressure of this view, the possibility of a landing operation against the coast of China is by no means lessened.

With the termination of the main fighting in the Okinawas the war situation will enter into a stage where a decisive battle may be fought on the mainland of Japan. As an interim operation before the commencement of a landing operation on the Japanese mainland an operation against the coast of China will become an urgent matter politically as well as militarily.

The Japanese Forces on the continent of China are fully prepared for any eventuality. With a part of its crack units the Japanese Army in China has launched a forestalling operation against the American-Chungking mixed forces, while the main crack units are exercising a keen surveillance over an attempt of the main American forces to approach the coast of China.

LeClerc Gets Asia Post

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—The French Government formally announced today the appointment of General Jacques LeClerc, who rendered services in the attack on Paris, commander of the French Far Eastern Expeditionary Forces, according to a Paris dispatch.

Chungking War Chief Says Lone War Effort Against Japan Useless

Domei

CANTON, June 29.—Admitting that it is impossible for the Chungking troops alone to attack the Japanese Forces in China, General Ho Yin-chin, Chungking War Minister, in a press interview for American newspapermen at the Chungking Army and Air Forces Headquarters in Kunming on June 27 declared as follows: "Unless America carries out a landing operation on the China coast, it will be impossible for the Chungking troops to drive out the Japanese forces from China. It will take a long time before the Japanese are ousted from this country even with the help of American arms. Even if traffic routes between China and Japan are cut off, the Japanese will be able to continue their operations in the Continent with the support of war material from Manchoukuo."

SEAMEN AND ENGINEERS POSTHUMOUSLY HONORED

Heroes Who Contributed Greatly to Nation's War Effort Are Awarded Martial Orders

For meritorious services rendered in the task of keeping vigilance on the enemy and of transporting supplies to the first line, Captain Susumu Kikuchi and 55 other mariners, and Nobuo Ito and 408 other engineers who constructed military establishments in Eastern New Guinea and the Gilbert Islands in the face of intense enemy bombing and met heroic death in action while serving the Navy, have been posthumously awarded various orders of the Golden Kite and the Rising Sun, the Navy Ministry announced.

Captains Kikuchi, Takeo Horie and Kogoro Koga, all commanders of special transports, have been awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

The above, commanding special transports from the outset of the current war, participated in the strategic operations at key points in the South. They faithfully performed their duties of carrying supplies to the foremost front in the face of constant enemy bombing for a long period of time. By successfully fulfilling their task of transportation by sea in defiance of countless setbacks, they contributed greatly to the general warfare and the strengthening of Japan's war efforts.

With unbending sense of responsibility as seamen, they gave proper guidance to their subordinates, always intent on bolstering the spirit of loyalty among the crew members. They met heroic death in action.

ENEMY OFF BALIK PAPAN MASSES MORE WARCRAFT

New Units Brought Up to Cover Losses; Landing Preparations Pushed

By M. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 29.—In order to make up for the crippling blows inflicted on his fleet by the surprise attacks of the Japanese Air Torpedo Units at dusk of June 25 near Balik Papan, the enemy has been frantically reinforcing his strength, and at the same time is persistently scouting the area around he Japanese positions.

These scouting operations are undertaken with exaggerated caution. While B-24's, B-25's and P-38's patrol the skies overhead, the enemy arranges his fleet in the following order; minesweepers first, then submarine chasers and destroyers and lastly cruisers. Then he gives orders for other warcraft to approach the shore under cover of a bombardment and attempts to approach the Japanese positions to spy out the land.

As the situation stood with the enemy on June 27, the fleet consisted of five heavy cruisers, three light cruisers, 10 destroyers, 20-odd minesweepers and submarine chasers, three oil tankers besides several transport ships. Compared with the number of vessels the previous day, this showed a considerable increase, while in the rear one aircraft carrier was apparently in evidence.

From this it may be presumed that with the intensification of the enemy air attacks the plans for landing are being completed. The Japanese will not let any chance slip by and are waiting for the time when the enemy forces make a landing to deal them a death blow.

B-29'S RAID SHIMONOSEKI

Incendiary Attacks Made on Moji, Sasebo, Okayama

Approximately 60 Mariana-based B-29's coming in two waves from Thursday night to dawn of Friday attacked Shimonoseki, Moji and Sasebo cities with incendiaries.

The first wave of 20 planes raided the two cities of Shimonoseki and Moji from shortly past midnight to about 1:40 a.m.

The second wave of about 20 planes attacked Sasebo City from 12:50 a.m. to shortly past 2 a.m. Incendiaries were also dropped in parts of Kumamoto and Kagoshima cities.

Following this raid a small number of B-29's penetrated Nobeoka in Miyazaki Prefecture. The enemy bombers dropped incendiaries. Fires that were caused in Moji, Shimonoseki and Sasebo were speedily brought under control with damage on vital facilities exceedingly slight.

Eighteen B-29's pierced the mainland from the southwestern tip of Shikoku from 11:30 p.m. on Thursday and flying north over Bungo Channel and by way of Kokuto Peninsula, they scattered to invade the Moji area one by one and after carrying out incendiary attacks fled via Yamaguchi City from Bungo Channel.

Then 30 more B-29's, this time singly or in small formations penetrated from the southern extremity of Kii Peninsula from 2:35 a.m. Friday. Going north by way of the southern part of Awajishima they proceeded northwest over Harima Strait to penetrate Okayama City where they indiscriminately dropped incendiaries.

Also two PBM's invaded the southwestern end of Shikoku at about 9:30 a.m. the same day and coming at a very low altitude strafed the sea area near here.

At about 11:44 a.m. on Friday two B-24's appeared over Katsuura in Chiba Prefecture and vicinity and strafed the town of Katsuura.

About noon on Friday one B-29 invaded the southwestern section of Hokkaido but was instantly damaged by A. A. units, according to an announcement made at 3 p.m. the same day by the Northern Army District Headquarters.

1st Zone Chief Dismissed

Domei

CANTON, June 29.—General Chiang Ting-wen, commander-in-chief of the Chungking forces in the first war zone and concurrently chairman of the Honan provincial regime, has been dismissed from his concurrent post. His dismissal is connected with his responsibility for the defeat he experienced in the Honan operation in [illegible] this year. Acting chairman [illegible] has been appointed as his successor.

BRITISH EXPERT PREDICTS DISINTEGRATION OF EMPIRE

Dominions Don't Want to Apply Their Economy to England's Near-Sighted Interests

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—Predicting the inevitable downfall of the British Empire and the complete isolation of Britain, in a lecture given at Chatham House on June 12, Professor Allan Fisher, famous British economist, threw his audience into deep anxiety, according to a London dispatch.

"Those who think that the British Empire bloc will be materialized effectively will taste the bitter sorrow of disillusion, because the Dominions have no idea of applying their own economy to the near-sighted interests of Britain," Prof. Fisher said.

"According to the opinion of the Dominions, the necessary condition for guaranteeing their future economic prosperity is the establishment of trade relations with countries outside the British Empire.

"In Canada, the voice demanding her positive role in trade activity by drastically reducing world trade barriers is now overwhelming. For her economic future Canada cannot join the exclusive British bloc unless she finishes payment for the vast imports from the United States.

"The attitude of the Union of South Africa toward the British Empire has been always cold, because she regards a many-sided trade structure as being beneficial to her, more than Canada does.

"Public opinion in Australia is now in fearful anticipation because of the Pacific war. The United States will play a controlling role as regards Australia, even putting aside the economic consideration that the United States is a great purchaser of Australian meat, wheat, wool and other products.

"On the other hand, if a structure for guaranteeing safety in the British Empire is not materialized, Australia, I believe, will be driven to the need of developing her own manufacturing industry to the highest degree. The case of New Zealand is the same as that of Australia. India, in particular, is heading toward isolationism."

BELGIAN CRISIS CONTINUES

No Signs Yet of King Leopold Returning to Brussels

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 29.—There is still no sign of the ending of the crisis in Belgium, and it is not known whether King Leopold will return or abdicate, according to a report made by BBC correspondent Godfrey Talbert.

Talbert said that the King is still summoning advisers from Brussels to his present home near Slazburg. The presence in Salzburg of the head of the Belgian Military Judiciary, General Pandermersch, is regarded by many as significant. Opinion is that he may be asked by the King to form a new government.

The present situation may continue for weeks, says Talbert, adding that there are totally no signs of any preparations of the King to return to the Royal Palace.

CZECH LEADER SEES STALIN

Fierlinger in Moscow to Discuss Relations With Poland

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 29.—In Moscow, Generalissimo Josef Stalin had a talk with Czechoslovak Prime Minister Zdenek Fierlinger yesterday, according to a London dispatch. Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov was also present.

Prime Minister Fierlinger with four members of his cabinet is in Moscow for discussions with the Poles about outstanding problems between Czechoslovakia and Poland. These problems include the future of Teschen claimed by Poland and the question of German-Silesia which is claimed by the Czechs.

William Phillips Quits

Domei

LISBON, June 29.—The resignation of William Phillips as special Assistant Secretary of State in the Near and Far Eastern affairs was announced by Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew today, according to a Washington dispatch. The resignation became effective yesterday.

Panama Drops Spanish Ties

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—Steps have been taken by Panama to break relations with the Government of Spain and to establish relations with the Soviet Union, Press Association dispatches from Panama City reported today. The dispatch says that the Panamanian Congress and cabinet have adopted the resolution and the acting foreign minister has been directed to carry out the resolution.

U.S. Succession Bill Is Given Approval By House Committee

Special

LISBON, June 29.—By a 10 to 9 vote, the House Judiciary Committee yesterday reported the presidential succession bill to put the Speaker of the House and the President Pro-Tempore of the Senate, successively, in line for the Presidency if the President died or became incapable of holding office, according to a Washington dispatch. The objecting vote was said by some members to have been based largely on the objection to rushing the bill through the committee without public hearings, and also in part on the question of whether the two designated officials were "officers" of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution.

RESIGNATION OF GREW RECEIVED BY TRUMAN

Appointment of Byrnes as New Secretary of State Appears To Be Certain

Special

LISBON, June 29.—It has been established through White House intimates that James F. Byrnes of South Carolina will definitely be named the new U.S. Secretary of State succeeding Edward Stettinius next week, according to a Washington dispatch. President Truman's selection of Byrnes will confirm the long standing reports from informed quarters that the one-time Senator, Supreme Court Justice and "assistant President" will take over Stettinius' post.

Meanwhile, Presidential Press Secretary Ross at an interview in Kansas City announced today that Truman would send the name of the nominee to succeed Stettinius as Secretary of State to the Senate on Monday. He explained that the resignation of Stettinius was effective yesterday and that Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew would continue as the Acting Secretary until Stettinius' successor has been confirmed by the Senate.

It was also learned in Washington that the resignations of Undersecretary Grew and six Assistant Secretaries who formed the Stettinius diplomatic high command are in Truman's hand. No action will be taken on them, however, until Byrnes has had a chance to look over the new job.

To See Landon, Dewey

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 29.—Among President Truman's engagements and meetings to be held while staying in Missouri, there is a conference to be held on Friday with Alfred Landon, according to a San Francisco. Alfred Landon was a former Governor of Kansas and was 1936 Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States. Truman had invited both Landon and Governor Thomas Dewey at an earlier date to confer with him at their convenience.

Landon will go to Kansas City, Missouri, to see the President on Friday. Then Truman will see Governor Dewey at some future time.

U.S. CHIEF IN AUSTRIA

To Be Supreme Authority on Military Government

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—U.S. Undersecretary of War, Robert P. Patterson announced in Washington yesterday that General Mark Wayne Clark has been designated as the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Occupation Forces in Austria. General Clark commanded the United States Fifth Army and then the Fifteenth Army in the victorious campaign in Italy, says a Washington report.

General Dwight Eisenhower will be the highest ranking North American working in conjunction with the British, Russian and French authorities in Germany and occupying Austria while General Clark will be the supreme United States authority on military government on political problems in the United States zone in Austria, according to the same dispatch.

Patterson revealed that Austria is going to be occupied in the same management as in Germany with four zones of occupation.

Germany's Occupation Zone

Special

LISBON, June 28.—An official announcement by the Four Powers or the respective occupation zones in Germany is expected within the next few days probably Sunday, according to well-informed quarters, a Paris dispatch said. Reuters said that agreement had been reached on all points, but preparation of the documents for final signature still requires little more time.

LOCAL JOURNAL ANALYZES NEW INTERNATIONAL BODY

Asahi Compares Structure Decided At San Francisco With League of Nations

The San Francisco Conference, after meeting for two months from April 25, came to a close on June 26. The purpose of the conference, says the Asahi in commenting on what was accomplished by the conference, was to have the plan for the international security system adopted at the Dumbarton Oaks conference discussed and acted upon by the Powers concerned. What was actually done by the conference was that the great Powers in it got the international security system which they had previously agreed upon to be accepted by the small Powers.

Throughout the conference the medium and small sized countries participating in it were deprived of a voice in matters of any importance that came up for discussion. The small Powers fulfilled general expectations in assisting in the realization by the great Powers dominating the conference of their ends.

What, then, is the international security system which has resulted from the San Francisco Conference and which symbolizes the domination established by the great Powers over the world?

The old League of Nations was composed of the General Assembly, made up of 55 countries, and the Council, made up of four permanent member countries, Japan, France, Britain, and Italy, and six non-permanent member countries. An international organization, composed of numerous countries, is obviously a unit to deal with various international questions that arise from day to day and with special international questions of the utmost urgency.

This idea was at work when the Council was set up, and the League left it to the Council to deal with most matters laid before it. Thus, the Council, where the great Powers were dominant and which could be regarded as an organ of the great Powers, worked side by side with the Assembly where there was a preponderance of the small Powers. Without a doubt this principle of the organization of the League of Nations was made the basis of the organization of the form of international organization which has resulted from the San Francisco Conference.

The new international organization consists of an assembly made up of 50 countries and a security council, made up of five permanent member countries, America, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking, and France, and six non-permanent member countries. The fundamental difference between the assembly and the security council is in their procedure of deciding matters.

In the League Assembly and Council decisions were made by a unanimous vote as a rule. The underlying idea of this rule was to have the sovereignty of countries respected. So there was no endeavor on the part of the League to force what was decided upon by either body on the member countries. The League simply sought to have the decisions made by either body or report made by it approved by the member countries. That the League was lacking in the power of forcing its decisions upon the member countries was the principal defect in the covenant under which it worked.

The new international organization is so made that a vote of more than two thirds of the member countries is necessary to carry out any decision of importance made by the Assembly. As for the less important of matters, a majority vote is needed for their decision. In laying disputes before the security council, it is not necessary that the permanent member countries shall be agreed. Thus, there is no recognition of the power of veto. But in making a decision involving the use of armed force or the conclusion of a pacific agreement, the permanent member countries must act with unanimity. Thus, there is the recognition of the power of veto.

From this it is clear that there is a denial of the sovereignty of the small Powers in the method of voting on matters that come up before the new international organization. In other words, by the organization of the new international structure, the great Powers have established a system of a form of collective dictatorship. The new international organization is without any means of adopting a strong course in dealing with the great Powers.

Under the system of the League of Nations, whenever a dispute between countries arose the rule was for it to be submitted to arbitration or placed before the Council. In case it was submitted to the Council, the body could refer it to the Assembly when it had given a scrutiny to it. If the decision of the Council got the unanimous support of the Assembly, the League could sever relations with the State which, in disregard of the decision of the Council, went to war or enforce a blackade of the recalcitrant State.

Under the new international organization it is the securtiy council which has the power of deciding whether there should be an attempt to submit a dispute to arbitration. If it decides that anything can be said for the dispute, it refers the matter to the International Court. On the other hand, if the council decides that the dispute is not of a nature to justify it in submitting it to the International Court, it will see whether anything short of the use of armed force can be done to settle the matter.

If the council has decided that there is no liquidating the dispute in a peaceful manner, having exhausted all means of adjusting it, it will consider how best to use the armed power of the countries included in the international organization. In order to avoid the outbreak of hostilities between the disputants. The council has power to mobilize the land, sea, and air forces of the countries in the international organization to realize the object of preventing the parties to the dispute from going to war."

The international organization is so constituted that questions of a nature which precludes their solution except by the use of armed force will go before the security council. The assembly, where the small Powers are dominant, has no privilege of scrutinizing such questions. This is the reason why the small Powers are seething with dissatisfaction with the new international structure.

The system of government on trust has as its basis ideas of America which is intent on the possession of all strategical bases of any importance in the Pacific. Thus, it differs greatly from the system of mandates provided in the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The principal object of the system of mandates was to guide the backward countries with a view of lifting them to the level of completely independent world Powers. Thus the system was applied to three groups of areas, areas where the inhabitants could expect to attain a state of independence in the near future, areas where the inhabitants had no power of helping themselves, and areas which were removed from civilization, sparsely populated, barren, and small in size.

The system of government on trust is intended for application to areas which are ruled under mandates, which have been separated from the territory of the enemy as the consequence of the war, and areas which have been placed under the new international structure in pursuance of the voluntary will of the countries responsible for their government. It is necessary for any arrangement made for government on trust to receive the endorsement of the countries directly concerned in it if it is to be effective. It is also necessary for a mandatory country to acquiesce in any matter involving the placing of territories which it holds under a mandate under the jurisdiction of the new international organization. It is stressed that there should be no alteration in the position of a country without the consent of the Power holding it under a mandate or of a race inhabiting such a country.

One has but to have a look at the system of government on trust to realize that Britain has made up its mind to have the new international structure have nothing to do with its possessions and the mandated territories which it acquired as the consequence of the previous World War. It is little better than the legal form given to an agreement entered into between Britain, which is casting a covetous eye on the old Italian empire in Africa, and America, anxious to possess the Mariana Islands and other areas of strategical importance throughout the world.

The question of the independence of colonies was the subject of a heated discussion during the examination of the system of government on trust. It was after considerable hesitation that America and Britain agreed to the proposal that there should be the word "Independence" inserted in the statement of the basic principle of the system of government on trust, and they did that because it was put forward by the representatives of Chungking and the puppet Philippine regime with the support of the representative of the Soviet Union. On the question of the inclusion of the word "Independence" in the statement of the principle to be followed in the government of colonies, they refused to budge from their position. Thus it has come about that there is the absence of any American and British promise of independence to their colonies in the charter which forms the basis of the new international structure.

In this connection Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov, representative of the Soviet Union at the San Francisco Conference, told the assemblage on April 30 that India was represented at the conference though it was not independent country, and that all were agreed that a day was sure to come when the world would hear the voice of liberated India. His speech pleased the representative of India immensely, and it is to be noted that it gave fresh impetus to the anti-British movement in India.

There was another question that was heatedly debated at the conference. It was the question of what relationship should exist between the new international structure and the regional agreements which have been entered into between the countries which are included in the structure. This is an important question, affecting, as it does, the basic principle of the new international structure.

Among the regional agreements is one for the joint defense of the American continent. The representatives of Central and South American countries at the conference insisted that these regional agreements should be recognized in the charter forming the basis of the international structure. They eventually carried their point, on which they were supported by the representative of the United States.

Thus, it was arranged for the countries in the regional international organization to endeavor to settle disputes of a regional character working through the organs at their command before reporting them to the security council. The council has the responsibility of promoting a peaceful settlement of such disputes.

For example, suppose a dispute has arise in the American continent. Its solution might be attempted under the agreement for the joint defense of the American continent. This suggests that America stands a better chance to force its views on the other American countries when a dispute involving them has arisen. The universal use of this method of dealing with regional questions means that the new international organization will come to lose more and more the reason for its existence. There is little doubt that the recognition of the validity of existing regional agreements will be the cause of the undoing of the whole international structure.

From all that has been stated, it will be seen that the new international structure is an attempt to perpetuate the balance of power which may come about as the result of the present war. The success of the new international organization is predicated on the mutual assistance of America, Britain, and the Soviet Union. Any relationship of cooperation between the three countries will be affected by the manner in which the great Powers in the international organization will use their power of veto.

Intensified Air Onslaught Against Japan Looms as Enemy Expands Okinawa Bases

Domei

UNDISCLOSED ADVANCED AIR BASE.—With the progress of adjustment and expansion of the group of enemy air bases in the Okinawas, attacks by small planes on the Kyushu region are increasing. Beginning with the first attack on the southern part of Kyushu on May 28, the enemy has carried out 20 raids to date.

The aim of the enemy raids on Kyushu is chiefly to disturb or to prevent attacks of Japanese Special Attack Units on American warships. About 40 per cent of the 20 raids on Kyushu were carried out between 7 to 9 a.m. These raids were evidently aimed at interfering with the departure of Japanese Special Attack planes for the front.

The raids carried out between 2 and 4 a.m. constituted 25 per cent of the total. There were almost no night raids. On May 8 and 22 a few planes appeared over the Kagoshima zone at night but no bombs were dropped. These two night raids were intended for training the pilots for night flying. It must be expected, therefore, that with the improvement of the skill of the American pilots, large-scale night raids will be carried out.

From the end of May till early in June the enemy employed F6F's and F4U's for raids on Kyushu. These planes have been replaced of late by P-47's in addition to a small number of P-51's and P-38's. The P-38's are chiefly used for leading other attack planes to the bombing targets. The feature of recent raids is that the few enemy planes that come attacking are always accompanied by Martin PBM patrol-bomber flying boats which are used as guides as well as for rescuing the crews of planes which crash into the sea.

Up to the middle of June, enemy raids were chiefly concentrated on the naval bases in the southern part of Kyushu, but since then the sphere of action of the enemy planes has been expanded to the Nagasaki zone with the object of attacking naval bases.

On June 11, B-24's protected by P-48's made a scout flight over the eastern coast of Miyazaki Prefecture for the first time. On June 21, 12 B-24's accompanied by P-51's made a scout flight over Kyushu. Judging from the present activities of the enemy bombers and fighter planes the enemy air bases in the Okinawas are still under construction. On the completion of these air bases, raids on the mainland of Japan will be intensified.

ECONOMIC DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY IS STRESSED

Crowley Says Long-Term Plan Must Be Put Into Operation Immediately

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Leo Crowley, President of the U.S. Foreign Economic Board, made the following statement at the War Mobilization Sub Committee meeting of the Senate regarding the economic disarmament on Germany on June 26, according to a dispatch from Washington:

"The plan for disarming the economy of Germany over a long space of time must be put into operation immediately and it must be carried on over a period of some 50 or 60 years. Germany has still industrial and economic foundations strong enough to make a new war. She is still in a position, depending upon contrivances, to restore her war structure more advantageous than at the time of 1939 in five years.

"Close examination of the industries of Germany shows that the major part of the important industries is in a position to open operation without repair and that a part of the industries can commence operation at any time.

"Not only the Germany army and navy forces but also all the munitions factories must be disarmed. The United States, together with her other allies, must enforce a plan for the destruction of German industries over a long period of time. To put it concretely, an "Allied General Headquarters" should be established with the object of protecting the world from any German aggression.

"The bombings of the Allied forces destroyed the production and transportation of war materials of Germany but machineries and equipment of factories are in a state of being able to be assembled. It is only buildings that are unrecoverable. All German factories were built in a way to meet the requirements of a total warfare. The United States and her allies must watch carefully if Germany is in the same state as she has been disarmed.

Can Restore War Structure

"If given resources and opportunities, Germany is in a position to restore her war structure in several years. A system which will restrict all the power of Germany to enable her to make another war must be established at all cost.

"In enforcing such a plan the Allies should clarify the fact that the plan is not intended for punishing Germany but for securing safety."

Henry Fowler, Chief of the Enemy Department of the Foreign Economic Board made the following notification to Harley Kilgore, a member of the War Mobilization Sub-Committee, emphasizing that nothing should be allowed to enable Germany to restore her power:

"There can be no doubt that Germany will make all attempts to escape from the hands of the Allies. Germany will surely restore her power unless the Allies completely restrict the power of restoration of Germany. It can be recalled that, following the First Great War, Germany slipped from the grip of the regulations of the Peace Treaty and made preparations for the Second Great War without coming under the Allies' notice by distributing her commerce, manufactured goods and materials for research to all corners of the world.

"It can be assumed that Germany will try to reorganize her overseas economic systems in order to restore the losses imposed upon her by the Allies as the desult of the unconditional surrnder. The influence of Germany has infiltrated to a large extent in the countries in South America. It is also infiltrated in the countries which maintained neutrality throughout the present war or in the countries which had been occupied by Germany in the first several months since the outbreak of the war."

Through Control Urged

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—The United States Acting Attorney General, speaking before the War Mobilization Committee of the Senate today, pointed out that Germany was able to regain her national might in a short time after World War I because her industries were not thoroughly suppressed, in connection with measures to be taken in regard to Germany's industries, according to a Washington dispatch, the gist of the Attorney General's address follows:

Only 20 per cent of Germany's industries sustained losses from bombing attacks by the American and British air forces. Three quarters of Germany's industries are comparatively intact. If Germany makes use of this remaining industrial power she will be able to regain her military power in a short while so that it is necessary to carry out a thorough inspection and control of Germany's industries. The minimum requirements for Germany's peace-time industrial activities must be ascertained, investigated most carefully and controlled strictly.

Argentine Students Walk Out in Protest Against Government

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—Argentine university students went on strike as a protest against the Farrell Government and to express their desire to see the return of institutional freedom in Argentine, according to news dispatches from Buenos Aires. The International News Service said today that all universities throughout Argentina have been closed by the strike and police patrol the streets heavily during the night in Buenos Aires.

WAR CRIMES ARE STUDIED

U.S., Britain, Soviet, France Hold Special Meet in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—The conference between the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and France on war crimes, which sat in London yesterday, announced after the close of the session that the delegates of the four Powers have agreed to speed up the collection of the evidence relating to war crimes committed by the Germans and others, in order to complete the indictment of the persons in question as quickly as possible, according to a London dispatch.

The important point worth noticing in this connection, reports the London correspondent of the New York Times, is what precedents will be established by the conference in the trial of war criminals. The precedents established in regard to war criminals in Europe, states the correspondent, will be applied to war criminals in the Pacific regions.

CONNALLY ASKS SUPPORT

Says World Peace Depends Upon Charter Ratification by U.S.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 30.—Tom Connally Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relation Committee in an address to the Senate floor today pleaded for the approval of the United Nations charter, saying that "the fate of world peace may depend upon our decision," according to a Washington dispatch.

Declaring that "early ratification here will stimulate and encourage ratification by other nations," Connally asserted that "the eyes of the entire world are centered on what we do here." He declared that the "foreign nations know that the United Nations organization for peace and security will face failure and futility unless the United States is a member. We face a high and solemn responsibility," he said.

U.S. Casualties Mount

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—U.S. Army and Navy losses in men since the start of the war were announced today by the Army and Navy Departments as being 908,025 for the Army, and 122,654 for the Navy, a total of 1,030,679, an increase of 7,228 over last week's figure, according to a Washington report.

U.S. AND BRITAIN ACCUSED OF PRICE DISCRIMINATION

Swiss Magnate Charges Misuse Of Economic Supremacy—Nation Forced to Pay More

Special

ZURICH, June 29.—Deputy Duttweiler, powerful Swiss politician, accused the United States and Britain of misusing their economic supremacy and dictating prices to smaller countries, when he revealed, today, detailed cases whereby Switzerland was forced to pay exorbitant prices due to Anglo-American discriminatory action.

In a signed full-page article in his newspaper, Die Tat, Duttweiler, who owns the biggest chain of grocery stores in Switzerland asserted that Switzerland is forced to pay 29 per cent more for Argentine wheat than Britain and the United States owing to the artificially fixed rate of Argentine peso while tinned fish is only purchaseable from Argentine at 70 per cent overcharge.)

He asserted that Portuguese colonial cocoanut oil costs 70 per cent more than England pays while the United States buys Argentine linseed at a fraction of the price forced upon Switzerland. Switzerland is also forced to pay exorbitantly for Portuguese sardines and Turkish dried fruit, he protested.

Duttweiler also pointed out that England forbids Switzerland from buying Portuguese resin turpentine and accordingly Switzerland must pay double elsewhere. Furthermore, Spanish lead costs treble the Mexican, but the Mexican source is closed to the Swiss.

The Swiss grocery king finally complained that Switzerland pays double the average freight stipulated by the international shipping pool because she is forbidden to charter Swedish ships at ordinary rate and allowed only Greek ships at high charges which cost an additional 100,000,000 Swiss francs annually. Moreover, he said, Switzerland is prevented from buying her own ships.

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei. South Sea Islands: Truk, Palau. Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Pacolod, Legaspi, Iloilo. Malai: Shonan. Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta. Lesser Sunda: Singaradja, Denpassar. Borneo: Banjermasin, Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakan, Samarinda. Celebes: Macassar, Menado. Ceram: Amboina. Timor: Koepang. New Britain Island: Rabaul. New Guinea: Manokwari. Others: Hongkong, [illegible] Closed: Bombay, London, [illegible]

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HOME MINISTER BARES WAY TO GAIN VICTORY

Says Nation's Defense Must Be Geared on Basis of Okinawa Experiences

With the spirit manifested by the men of the Special Attack Corps, all the Japanese must carry on until Japan emerges victorious from the current war, declared Home Minister Motoki Abe in a press interview on Thursday afternoon. He further stressed the urgency of consolidating the organization of the National Volunteer Corps and the need of further perfecting anti-air raid measures. Then he lauded the united efforts of the Government officials and civilians on the main Okinawa island under the leadership of Governor Akira Shimada.

The questions and answers exchanged at the interview follow:

Question: We have been greatly impressed by the united efforts made by the Government officials and civilians on the main Okinawa Island in cooperation with the combat forces. What do you think about the gallant fighting put up by the officials and civilians in the Okinawa area?

Answer: We have received news from the front to the effect that the civilians under the leadership of Governor Shimada offered unlimited cooperation to the fighting forces as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters. I pay sincere tribute to the unparalleled fighting spirit and the timely and proper measures put into effect by the Government officials and civilians. At this critical time when enemy air raids are increasing in intensity and the Japanese mainland has become a battlefield, all the Japanese must demonstrate their true fighting mettle so as to overcome the present crisis. It is urgent today that we should reflect on our conduct and further bolster our resolve to forge straight ahead to annihilate the enemy.

Q. What do you think we have learned through the experiences in the Okinawa area, particularly with regard to anti-air raid measures, preservation of peace and order and foodstuff supplies?

Underground Shelters Vital

A. In the Okinawa operations enemy raids were extremely severe and continued for many hours. From these facts I have realized the imminence of constructing as many underground shelters as possible. Also, in view of the disruption of communication facilities, it is urgent to have foodstuffs and other daily necessities stored in places of safety underground in anticipation of emergencies. Another important matter facing us today is relief measures, particularly, proper facilities for treating the wounded. In view of the intensified propaganda activities of the enemy, we must be ever on the alert. We must tighten the cooperation between the military, officials and civilians.

Q. What about the conduct of the islanders and the leadership of the Government authorities following the enemy landing on the main Okinawa Island?

A. In this connection, we have not yet received detailed news but it is known that the islanders cooperated with the armed forces under military guidance. When the war situation entered a serious phase, some civilians were evacuated while others over the age of 15, including men and women, organized themselves into the Volunteer Fighting Corps under the command of the Governor. Women volunteered to serve the Army as nurses or were engaged in the task of transportation, exerting all-out efforts in their respective tasks. Particularly noticeable is the fact that the boys attending the Normal School and the First Boys' Middle School organized the Tekketsu Kinno Corps and cooperated in the construction of defense positions or served at supply bases. The services rendered by the Government officials there and staff members of various companies were also outstanding. The Okinawa Shimbun is reported to have continued work under the rain of enemy shells, thus serving earnestly in the propaganda field. A certain policeman is said to have volunteered for the risky task of scouting.

Q. I think that the evacuation of women, the aged and infants was speedily and effectively carried out in the Okinawas. In connection with the evacuation of the aged, infants and expectant mothers from the important cities in Japan do the Okinawa operations teach us anything?

Must Push Evacuation

A. The Okinawa islanders were able to stick out for an amazingly long time because those who might have hampered their activities were evacuated. Because of the absence of children and the aged, foodstuff supplies lasted longer enabling the civilians and the fighting men to carry on with great vigor. Therefore, the evacuation of civilians unfit for active service must be speeded up in Japan.

Q. In the Okinawas, the members of the Volunteer Corps joined the Fighting Corps for action on the front, but in view of the protraction of the current war, the problem of production must be considered along with military operations. Do you think that the members of the Volunteer Corps will also attend to the [illegible] concerning production? What do you think about the execution of the National Fighting Corps Law?

A. As to the actual execution of the Law, I have not yet received any reports, but the most urgent task confronting us is to heighten the fighting morale of the men and women making up the Volunteer Corps. Another imminent problem is to install efficient and superior leaders in the corps. If the very spirit to die for the cause of the nation is fostered among the people, such duties as foodstuff production and transportation will be performed fully. Practical training of leaders must be conducted immediately, and the reports by Governor Shimada will be fully utilized in this connection.

Q. The enemy might set his foot on one corner of the Japanese mainland and consequently it may become a battlefield. At this juncture, I think that the Government administrators in regional areas must be prepared for any emergency. What do you think about it?

A. As to the responsibility and duties of regional administrators, we have time and again stressed the matter at the gubernatorial conferences and meetings of prefectural police chiefs. Those who are at the head of the prefectural administration must be resolved to offer their all for the defense of their respective regions and with a humble attitude must consolidate the national defense structure at the head of the civilians under them.

Q. With the conversion of the Japanese mainland into a battlefield, what is your attitude of mind and your faith in your fellow-countrymen as Home Minister?

A. I have an unswerving faith in the fundamental character of Japan and in the loyalty of the people. The men of the Special Attack Corps have died calmly with an unflinching faith in final victory. All the Japanese, I believe, embrace the same spirit as that manifested by these heroes. The nearer the enemy approaches the Japanese mainland, the more heightened will become the fighting morale of the Japanese and the more magnificent will become the essential beauty of our national polity. The burning spirit of the Japanese people and their superb loyalty will be demonstrated in action before the eyes of the world. We have witnessed the true mettle of Japanese fighting men in the Okinawa operations. By continuing to fight we will be able to break the enemy fighting spirit and so come out victorious in the current struggle.

31st Reading of Poems Dedicated to Yasukuni Held in Shrine Friday

The 31st Dedicatory Reading of Poems of the Yasukuni Shrine on the theme, "The Way of the True Subject" was held with due ceremony on the anniversary of the building of the shrine on Friday at 10 a.m. with General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of Yasukuni Shrine, Koji Torino, Commissioner of the Imperial Household Poetry Bureau and others attending. The poems this year were contributed by 1,200 persons, and besides, there were compositions from 350 students. Songs dedicated to the soldiers in Japan and at the front in South China, North Manchoukuo and other places numbered 430 in which all expressed their determination to lay down their lives in order to stamp out the Anglo-American enemy.

Radio Directors Named

Six notable persons active in various public services were elected directors of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation in a by-election held on Thursday. They are Dr. Baron Shigeto Hozumi, member of the House of Peers; Takeshi Kajii, president of the Sumitomo Communications Apparatus Industry Company; Junshiro Mandai, president of the Teikoku Bank; Sakae Teshima, president of the International Telecommunications Company; Toyoji Tsumori, president of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company; and Keizo Seki, president of the Osaka Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies.

Alert System Altered

Starting July 1 the Kosun district will be divided into the Yamanashi and Izu districts in case of the sounding of raid alarms. However, this does not mean that the geographical name of Kosun District will fall out of use. There may be times when alarms will be sounded or lifted in the Kosun area generally or depending on circumstances they may be sounded or lifted independently in the Yamanashi district or in the Izu district.

To Prepare for Raids

Compulsory spacing out of buildings in the four cities of Yamagata, Sakata, Tsuruoka and Yonezawa in Yamagata Prefecture began this week. Also in view of enemy raids on smaller cities spacing out of buildings near important facilities, along the routes of fire brigades and near railway lines will be effected while spacing out of residential quarters will be completed by July 8.

WAR ORGAN'S LINEUP SET

24 Commission Members Picked From Upper, Lower Houses

Regulations concerning the Wartime Emergency Measures Commission were promulgated in the Official Gazette dated June 29 and went into effect the same day. The Commission is composed of 24 members, a half of which was selected from among the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. Its initial meeting was held on Saturday at the Prime Minister's official residence. The appointment of its members as well as that of its five secretaries and five assistant secretaries was made public on Friday. The list of the Commission members follows:

Members from the House of Peers: Prince Iyemasa Tokugawa; Rokuichiro Ono; Naoshi Ohara; Viscount Tadashiro Inouye; Kazuo Aoki; Viscount Nagakage Okabe; Count Naoyoshi Mizoguchi; Baron Yasushi Togo; Dazaburo Tsugita; Baron Seitaro Iida; Toyoji Takeshita, and Yasuji Yaki.

Members from the House of Representatives: Tatsunosuke Yamazaki; Dr. Minoru Togo; Masanori Katsu; Tsuneo Kanemitsu; Tadao Oasa; Hiroya Ino; Kenzo Matsumura; Shojiro Kawashima; Dr. Ichiro Kiyose; Hideyuki Miyoshi; Shichiroku Tanabe, and Takeo Tanaka.

Secretaries: Hisatsune Sakomizu, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; Naokai Murase, Director-General of the Legislative Bureau; Lieutenant General Tsukizo Akinaga, Director-General of the Coordinated Planning Board; Jiro Kobayashi, Chief Secretary of the House of Peers, and Misao Oki, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives.

Assistant Secretaries: Asao Sato, secretary of the Cabinet; Toshiro Irie, councilor of the Legislative Bureau; Shoji Suganami, departmental director of the Coordinated Planning Board; Tadashi Tchmitsu, secretary of the House of Peers, and Makoto Oike, secretary of the House of Representatives.

Suzuki Sees Leaders

A regular meeting of Cabinet members and senior statesmen, who used to be prime minister, was held at the Prime Minister's official residence on Thursday. Representing the Government, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki and others attended, while the senior statesmen present were Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Koki Hirota, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, General Hideki Tojo, and General Kuniaki Koiso.

To Send Engineers

In order to raise the level of technical skill and to perfect the supply base of the machine industry on the continent, the Munitions Ministry has decided to send first class mechanical engineers and skilled workmen to the Manchoukuo Construction Engineering Factory and other factories. The first group of 17 of the total of 32 engineers left for the continent on Friday.

Heroes' Deaths Revealed

The death in action of naval officers in the current war, including four flag officers, was announced by the Yokosuka Naval Station under date of June 28. These flag officers are Vice-Admiral Shoji Nishimura, Vice-Admiral Yoshio Nishimura, Rear-Admiral Yushiro Wada and Rear-Admiral Norishige Ando.

Chiang Ups Exchange Rate

Domei

CANTON, June 28.—The Chungking Government has issued an order in the name of Chiang Kai-shek that the fapi-dollar exchange rate shall be hereafter 480 to one, according to a UP report from Chungking. The former rate of 20 to one was recently raised to 100 to one by the Chungking Finance Department. The new order is believed to be due to the policy of Chungking to suppress inflation in connection with the importation of gold from the United States.

Komatsu Wins Degree

Yudo Komatsu, director of the Oversea Development Department of the Nippon University, received on June 15 the degree of Doctor of Literature for a scientific study of the evangelical mission in Europe. In his study, which consists of seven parts, he has traced the development of the movement, clarifying the significance of the mission in Christian countries.

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Landing Move on Japan Will Afford Defense With Golden Chance to Annihilate Invaders

The Japanese defenders on the main Okinawa Island have made their final attack on the enemy, an event touching the heart of every Japanese, but should the Japanese become pessimistic over the event, the result would be worse than the loss of the island itself," declared Masanori Ito, well-known military commentator, to an Asahi representative. The commentator, who believes that a unique opportunity is coming for the Japanese to crush the enemy, continued:

"Even though the main Okinawa Island is lost to the enemy, it does not, of course, mean the end of the war. It means, on the contrary, that the battle for the mainland is approaching, a unique opportunity for the Japanese to bring about a turn in the war situation by dealing staggering blows on the invaders. It is, however, a mistake, in my opinion, to assume that the battle of the Okinawas will be followed immediately by a landing attempt on the mainland. The situation in the Okinawa area differs from that of Saipan and Yiojima in many respects.

"The enemy will use the air bases on the main Okinawa Island in the invasion of the mainland, but the island itself is not suitable for massing troops and supplies necessary for the purpose. The enemy has sustained enormous losses on that island, which he had expected to capture in a fortnight. The maintenance of supplies to the island was not less difficult than the attack on the Japanese defenders. The enemy surely knows that he will receive terrific blows in the invasion of the mainland. He will not rashly undertake such a move, until he acquires a suitable supply base for the attempt; so there may still be one more stage before the invasion.

"By this, I mean the intensification of raids by the enemy air force. The enemy has now acquired 12 or 13 air bases on the main Okinawa Island. In cooperation with the air forces based in the south, he will intensify the bombing of the mainland, with the object of destroying war production and demoralizing the people. The enemy, who has succeeded in capturing the isolated island, will try to repeat his success by severing the mainland into several parts and destroying connection with each other. He will attempt to bomb the railways and bridges. Between the attacking and defending forces, large air battles will be fought. This will be a prelude to the invasion, which can only take place after the series of air battles has been fought.

"As to the shipping tonnage necessary for the landing attempt, there are various estimates, but at least 5,000,000 tons of space will be required. Nobody can tell where the enemy will attempt to land, but he must encounter the ramming tactics of the Special Attack Corps more terrific than in the case of Okinawa Island. In the adjacent waters of the mainland, the air force of the Army will cooperate with the air arm of the Navy, with crushing effect on the enemy transports. Should any part of the enemy forces succeed in landing, the invaders will discover that the mainland is not an isolated island, for then the mobility of the defending forces will make itself evident to the full extent." (Here the commentator quoted Sun Tzu, the master strategist of ancient China, to clinch his argument.) He then went on:

"In case of invasion, the enemy must employ a large army, and his supply line will be distended to the maximum extent. Moreover, his fighting power will fall on account of fatigue. In contrast, the defenders will be able to concentrate their air force on a single front. The prolonged supply line has, in fact, been responsible for the failure of large expeditions in history. The expedition of Alexander the Great to India was perhaps an exception, but then he had many goats with him. In those distant days, there was of course no air force, but now we have our Special Attack Corps, ready to crash into the enemy.

"In the invasion of Europe, the enemy landed on the coast least expected by the Germans, that is, on Normandy instead of Calais or the Netherland coast. We must, therefore, be on guard against possible surprise. We need not fear the invasion, for this will afford us capital opportunity to annihilate the enemy, but we must be on our guard not to be taken by surprise."

Japan Holds Advantage

The decisive fight of Japan Proper—decisive action on the "Eight Islands of Japan"—is already well under way, says the Tokyo Shimbun which brings out Japan's advantageous position as well as the difficulties in the way of the enemy forces, as follows:

In regard to Japan's armed might, War Minister Korechika Anami, speaking over the radio on June 23, used the expression "several millions." In order to bring a superior force into play the United States will have to employ more men in their operations than these "several millions" of Japanese troops. In their transport operations at the time of the European invasion last year, the enemy required 18 tons of shipping space per man. Basing our calculations on this, it can be seen that, in order to land a million men, the enemy will need 18,000,000 tons of shipping space for their oversea transport operations. For 3,000,000 men they would have to employ 54,000,000 tons of ships. We may judge from this the enormous amount of shipping the enemy will need to land a force superior to the "several millions" in Japan.

At present, however, the enemy camp is not believed to possess 50,000,000 tons of shipping. These ships, besides being used for the decisive war against Japan Proper, will be necessary for munitions and commodity shipment in enemy countries. They will have to be employed to maintain supplies for the over 5,000,000 men in Europe, China and other scattered parts of the world. Furthermore, they will be forced to keep on supplying Chungking and other small nations with a continuous stream of supplies.

Superior U.S. Force Impossible

It is impossible, therefore, for the United States to transport a definitely superior force across the seas. Should they attempt to bring over as many men as their present shipping capacity allows, that would provide us with a perfect chance to wipe them out. Even if they happened to strive to gain the upper hand by employing superior forces in small localities, there would still be a tremendous difference between their striking power from the sea and our striking power from land. In such a case they would be risking a sure chance of being crushed. On our side are the advantages of transport, unity among the people and geography. Thus, it is next to impossible for the Americans to bring their traditional policy of overwhelming odds into play in the decisive fight for Japan. Herein is one of the reasons why the Imperial Forces are fighting with absolute confidence in the face of the current difficult war situation.

The situation confronting the Americans, whose fighting spirit and morale have always been based on their superiority of forces, is so unfavorable in connection with the coming decisive struggle of Japan, that they would ordinarily give up. Far from giving up their schemes, however, they are more determined than ever to push it through vigorously. The reason for this is that, in view of their experience in the war against Germany, they are confident of being able to turn the situation in their favor through mass munitions production, large-scale air offensives and positive action by their naval units. This is why they have been engaging in fierce air attacks against large cities, towns and even villages, beside laying mines, and are increasing both their land and carrier-borne air power. For this reason are they spurring their domestic munitions and shipbuilding program and bringing their floating repair docks to the foremost battle front.

If we were to permit the enemy to crush the striking power of the Japanese Forces, to disrupt supplies, transport facilities, traffic, the daily livelihood of the people and to subdue our fighting spirit, then would they gain superiority over us. Should they push a plan to cut Japan off from the continent by blockading her with mines, they would bolster their positions considerably. If they take advantage of the time meanwhile to speed up the making of repairs to their ships and warcraft and to construct warcraft and ships, they would be another step nearer to gaining the superiority. Needless to say, this is the calculation of the American war leaders now. It is clear that the enemy military leaders are dreaming of pushing preparations until they are certain that they can mass a superior force which will be able to force landing operations in one blow with an overwhelming force of warcraft and transports preceded by terrific attacks by land-based and carrier-borne aircraft.

It is clear, however, that we enjoy a decided advantage in the coming decisive struggle for Japan.

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INDO-CHINA NEW BODY SET

To Take Over Work Temporarily Carried on by Domei

Domei

HANOI, June 29.—The Indo-China News Agency, a new domestic news organ conforming to the actual present condition of the country, is scheduled to begin work from July 1.

The French Indo-China branch of the OFI, a French organization, was suspended on March 9, and later the Domei Tsushin operated the domestic news service in Indo-China.

The new agency will have its head office at Hanoi and branches at Saigon, Phnom Penh, Luang Prabang and Yueh. Correspondents will be stationed at other necessary points. The agency will gather news in the country and supply it to newspapers, broadcasting stations and Government offices.

At Hanoi and Saigon the agency will daily undertake the telegraphic transmission of news to all branches. Ideological and educational guidance will be given by the agency to the entire people of Indo-China through newspapers, broadcasting stations and Government authorities.

YANKS MUST IMPORT OIL

Expert Says Consumption Rising, Resources Decreasing

Special

LISBON, June 28.—The U.S. State Department believes that the United States must import oil after the war to keep its mechanized economy running smoothly, according to a Washington dispatch. The State Department's Petroleum Adviser told the Senate Committee that the United States oil consumption is rising while discoveries of new oil sources are declining and accordingly the United States which had been exporting more oil than it is importing may soon have to look abroad for a large part of its oil and may become a net importer of petroleum products.

The adviser also stated that the State Department is following a strong foreign policy intended to give the American nationals their fair share of the development of the world's oil resources. The State Department recently appointed 14 petroleum attaches in various parts of the world to assist the ambassadors in handling the oil problems whereby the diplomats will be in a position to help industry representatives abroad in securing concessions, protect their activities and guarantee no discrimination against them.

Caves for Food Storage

Kamakura City has decided upon the expenditure of ¥150,000 to make huge caves by quarrying out the natural boulders at various parts of the city to make a safe storage place for rice and other canned goods and work on this project has more than half been completed.

Obituary

Giichiro Takata, M.D., former professor of the Chiba Medical College, died on June 14 at the age of 60, in Suwa City where he was recuperating. He studied medicine both in Japan and Europe and was known for his literary works. The funeral for Professor Takata was held at the Hokoji Temple, Suwa City, on June 16.

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PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, June 30

THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS

MAINICHI—The National Volunteer Corps has at last been organized. In view, however, of frequent references to the essential nature of the corps, it is most desirable that its primary mission should be clarified for the benefit of the leaders of the corps and others in charge.

First of all, isn't there a tendency of the people to misinterpret the meaning of the National Volunteer Corps? To put it simply, the aim of the corps is to organize the people at their place of work or at their homes, and eventually keep them ready for fighting action. It is a mistake to consider that some new people's organization will be born or will have to be pushed. The people at present are not always organically working and this defect is to be removed through the organization of the volunteer corps.

It has no political aspirations, and if any of the leaders aspires to attain his political ends through this organ, trouble will be bound to occur. The National Volunteer Corps is an emergency organization without any political coloring.

Another point of importance is that the National Volunteer Corps should not be allowed to go off the rails. The members of the corps should primarily attend to their jobs on the home front unless special situation arises. Unless those in the guiding position grasp this point fully, they may bring about undesirable results by hampering production. In order that they may be found ready for military action at any time, it may be necessary to give military training to the members of the corps beforehand. However, it should not be forgotten that the National Volunteer Corps only becomes a fighting force in an emergency.

POLITICAL CAPTIVES FREED

178 Annamese Arrested by Ex-F.I.C. Authorities Released

Domei

SAIGON, June 29.—The large number of Annamese who were imprisoned by the former French Indo-China authorities for having cooperated with Japan for the liberation of their homeland will be released.

Already, 178 Annamese who were held in Saigon and other prisons were freed yesterday. Other political prisoners are also expected to be gradually released upon completion of the examination of their cases.

All Annamese newspapers welcomed the release of the political prisoners as a concrete manifestation of the spirit of the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, and expressed profound thanks to Japan.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1945

Future of British Economy

The biggest task confronting Britain today is the restoration of its prewar economic position. One of the principal keys to this problem is the expansion of British exports, a point which is becoming more and more widely recognized following the termination of the war in Europe.

In fact all present evidence points to the fact that Britain means to turn to exports as the most direct way out of her distress. But there are, of course, limits to expansion, set by the shortage in men, materials and ships as well as by the exigencies of the war with Japan. Yet another hindrance is the pressing need of meeting essential civilian requirements for stocks have been severely reduced since 1939. After assessing, at least in broad terms, what products and how much of each Britain will be able to send abroad during the next 12 months, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the size of the global export target which is set at an increase of 50 per cent in volume over exports in 1938, is a formidable one. In 1938 the total British exports were valued at 470,000,000 pounds. At 1938 prices the 50 per cent increase which is the present goal, would mean exports to the value of 705,000,000 pounds, but at 1944 prices the target would be 1,255,000,000 pounds. The problem naturally is whether Britain can attain this goal in the face of the grave situation she confronts in domestic matters. How serious this problem is may be scanned from items in the news. The Daily Mail in commenting on the clothing shortage predicts that "the people who today are wearing frayed clothes will not get a new supply in 1945." But as bad as is the clothing shortage, the most serious problem is that of housing. The News Chronicle reports that the people's wartime savings will have to be used in parallel with the funds for postwar industrial revival in order to supply funds to construct dwellings. Another factor which should be examined here is the effect of the war on the real purchasing power of the pound which is about two-thirds of the prewar value. In view of this commodity price situation as well as the living conditions in Britain, the labor unions are not letting the matter pass by unnoticed. Labor disputes have been increasing yearly since the beginning of the war not only in respect of the number of cases and persons involved but also as regards the number of working days lost.

In spite of these disadvantageous factors it is quite likely that Britain will attempt to ensure a steadily growing flow of exports from now on especially by a policy designed to encourage exporters to do business abroad. But there can be no escaping the fact that the British today are in the depths of despair, that they are writhing their hands at their helplessness to stop their national decline.

Thus it is open to grave question whether Britain, in the postwar period, will be able to recover her 1939 position. Her external debts far surpass her overseas investments. Though it is doubtful whether Britain will be able to gain the position in merchant shipping which it held in the years before the war, it is evident that it must endeavor to restore it at whatever cost. In the past, her excess of imports amounting annually to about [illegible] pounds sterling was written off by using her investments and other income. However, today Britain has used up practically all her overseas investments but as in the past, Britain must import a large quantity of her raw materials needed in the manufacture of her export products. In order to preserve her prewar living standard, it will be necessary for Britain to export far more than it did in the prewar period.

Another problem that is sure to complicate matters is Britain's blocked sterling balances. For it is apparent that it will be difficult for Britain to satisfy the demands of the countries whose balances have been frozen in London. Furthermore, her exports will only mean that her debts to these foreign countries will be erased off the books; they will not result in giving Britain the foreign exchange necessary in the purchase of imports from overseas.

The only conclusion it is possible to draw from this is that Britain has a formidable task to perform, a task whose fulfillment it is highly unlikely she will even remotely approach.

We Await the Enemy

By G. MASUI

Every loyal subject of Japan now realizes that the Pacific war situation at present is unfavorable for his country and that his nation has been forced to face the stubborn offensives of the American enemy with increasing difficulty. He is also perfectly aware of the possibility or even the probability of more intensified bombings. All this, however, does not mean that the people of Japan are in any way disheartened. For, on the contrary, the Japanese people take the situation as something providential and are firmly and irrevocably resolved to show what they can do to the enemy in what may be the final stage of the war.

Every one of us is perfectly convinced of the justice of our cause, namely to uphold our right to existence and to emancipate our Asiatic brothren from Western tyranny and despotism. In other words, the 100,000,000 people of Japan realize that the war they are fighting is worth sacrificing their lives for. They are offering their supreme sacrifice for the sake of their State and posterity as all liberty-loving races of mankind have done in history. It is because of this universal realization that the young men of our Special Attack Corps can leave on their death-defying mission with a smile and a gladsome heart.

The best institution expression of this mental state of the Japanese people is shown by the National Volunteer Corps which has been organized throughout the entire land. The notable fact about this is that distinction between combatants and non-combatants has entirely disappeared today and every single subject of Japan at present realizes that he is a soldier in every respect and desires to face the enemy as soon as he attempts a landing operation on our mainland. Even our children are ready to take up arms against the American invaders once the latter force their way to our shores.

Another remarkable point about the prevailing psychology of the Japanese people is that their attitude is not defensive but offensive. It may be said that Germany's Grand European Fortress was easily penetrated by the anti-Axis invaders because the Germans had considered it to be a defensive structure. Not so with our people. The whole of the Japanese mainland has been made an impregnable fortress in anticipation of the enemy's landing operations, but this strategic work is not intended as a defensive work but is considered as an offensive one. In other words, the people of Japan are awaiting an opportunity to inflict a fatal blow to the enemy forces upon the latter's disembarking on our shores, just as our ancestors did to the Mongolian invaders during the 13th century. This offensive determination of the Japanese people was recently given expression by Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki who said that when the enemy fleet approaches our shores, our forces will sink their transport fleet and that if some of the enemy forces managed to effect a landing we shall destroy them on the shores. No nation with such a unified determination can be beaten by an enemy however formidable he may be.

A Year Ago Today

July 1, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Forces in the Marianas sank one battleship, two cruisers, two destroyers and two transports, and damaged two aircraft carries, two cruisers, and five transports, in addition to shooting down 211 enemy planes during the period from June 20 to 30.

* * *

It was announced that the British Government had ordered David Victor Kelley, her Ambassador to Argentina, to return home immediately.

Fruits of Wisdom

As little as humanity will ever be without religion, as little will it be without Christ.—Strauss.

THE NEW BUDGET

Efficiency Enhanced, Confusion Eliminated and Elasticity Assured

By TOH-SHIRO HOSHIYASU
(From Contemporary Japan)

I

On January 21, when the eighty-sixth session of the Diet resumed business following the New Year recess, it was called upon to pay its utmost attention to the early disposal of the budget bill for 1945-46 together with the emergency supplementary military estimates. The general account budget for the new fiscal year aggregates 26,932 million yen and the emergency supplementary military estimates 85,000 million yen, making a grand total of 111,932 million yen. But when the overlapping amount of 10,113 million yen is subtracted from the grand total, the actual appropriations for the new financial year come up to 101,819 million yen, which is, indeed, the largest sum that Japan has been obliged to earmark so far for meeting the current grave war situation. This huge war budget was unanimously voted by both houses of the Diet after a short but intensive deliberation. The stupendous figures involved in it provide an eloquent commentary on the determination of Japan to carry on the present war of historical significance unaffected by hardships, pitfalls and unfavorable fluctuations.

In compiling the budget, our Government made a departure from the usual practice in view of the intensification of the war situation and laid stress on elasticity of the budgetary fabric in accordance with the Cabinet decision reached on July 25 last. That decision enumerated the implementation of five points. (1) In order to ensure elasticity in the compilation and working of the budget for 1945-46, appropriate revisions should be made in the working budget for the current year so as to meet the urgent requirements of war prosecution. (2) New civilian demands for monetary, material and labor resources should be discouraged as much as possible with a view to effecting total mobilization of such resources for the war purpose. (3) No increase in the government personnel sould be made, but instead the administrative machinery should be streamlined by reshuffling the existing personnel with priorities being given for enhancing the standard of efficiency of officials. (4) Ample appropriations should be made toward the reserve fund so as to facilitate the execution of such emergency measures as are needed to cope with the exigencies of war. (5) All the Ministries should submit to the Finance Officer their estimates together with their demands for materials within a prescribed time.

Efficiency Enhanced

On the basis of this five-point decision, the drafting of our budget for 1945-46 was taken in hand. Moreover, to ensure elasticity in the drafting, our Government made all the Ministries submit their supplementary estimates only once simultaneously with their ordinary estimates and, at the same time, fixed dates for the Cabinet's decisions thereon. It also drew a line of demarcation between the ordinary and supplementary estimates under general and special accounts to eliminate confusion and to simplify the compilation of estimates. It is to be especially noted that the working budget for 1944-45 has been recognized as the basic estimates for 1945-46, and that expenditures entailing from new enterprises have been decided to be defrayed from the reserve fund as emergency measures. Under such a procedure it has become possible for our Government to execute emergency measures efficiently and without loss of time. On the other hand, the Finance Office has pursued a dual policy in framing the budget by incorporating new demands in supplementary estimates—a policy which has gone a long way in ensuring flexibility in the preparation of the budget.

The broad realistic step taken by the Government to draft the budget does not mean that it has effected startling improvements on the allocations approved. However, it is true that it has incorporated only those items that are urgently needed to meet the decisive war requirements. In consequence, a drastic cut has been imposed upon even the estimates for those enterprises which have been carried forward from 1944-45 to 1945-46, because they have been found either to be non-urgent or not making direct contribution to the augmentation of the national fighting power. To put it succinctly, ample appropriations have been made to augment the national fighting power and to step up food production. This is the salient feature of our budget for 1945-46.

To speak exactly, the general account budget for 1945-46 has been fixed at 26,932,199,000 yen, comprising the ordinary estimates of 22,404,294,000 yen and the first and second supplementary estimates aggregating 4,527,905,000 yen. Compared with the general account budget for 1944-45 inclusive of the supplementary estimates, the figure for the new financial year shows an increase of 5,687,868,000 yen in revenue and 5,143,975,000 yen in expenditure. The following table gives a clear picture of the general account budget allocations for 1945-46:

(Table at Bottom on Page)

Roundly speaking, the estimated revenue of 22,404 million yen exclusive of the supplementary revenue is to be derived from tax receipts aggregating 14,779 million yen and bond proceeds amounting to 7,624 million yen. The tax revenue—both ordinary and extraordinary—which forms the major source of income, totals 11,730 million yen, revealing an increase of 740 million yen over the figure included in the 1944-45 working budget. The major part of the increase is due to the so-called natural increase in taxes. While receipts from indirect taxes such as entertainment and restaurant taxes have been trimmed off, allocations under income and other direct taxes have been remarkably expanded to absorb the floating purchasing power of the people. In round figure, the supplementary revenue totals 4,527 million yen, of which 1,918 million yen represents an increase in the revenue from taxes exclusive of those taxes which the provincial administrations have been authorized to levy; 694 million yen represents an increase in the Government's receipts from its monopolies, especially tobacco monopoly; 300 million yen denotes the Government's receipt from the projected issuance of lotteries; and 1,588 million yen represents an increase in the bond issue proceeds.

Eight Tax Increases

From the beginning of the China Affair to the present time the Government has increased receipts from taxes eight time, netting a sum of 6,760 million yen each year. But as the emergency military expenditures and the expenses under ordinary budgets have climbed year after year, the Government had to resort to increased bond issues. For the purpose of absorbing the floating purchasing power of the people and of checking inflation in 1945-46, the Government has again been obliged to resort to tax increase. In fixing the receipts from taxes, due consideration, however, has been paid to the tax-bearing capacity of the people. In order to facilitate the taxation administration, the Government has decided to increase six taxes—they are the classified income tax, the corporate income tax, the special corporate tax, liquor tax, the transit duty and the admission ticket tax. It is anticipated that the increased taxation will fetch 1,800 million yen in a normal year, even though the net income from taxes has been estimated at 1,700 million yen in the initial year.

Under classified income, the tariff has been raised by three per cent, thereby securing some twenty per cent increase in the revenue from this source. Though 769 million yen is expected from this move, the estimated income has been placed at 840 million yen. On the other hand, the tax on earned income has been advanced to eighteen per cent from the existing fifteen per cent. Similarly, the tariff on the enterprise income tax has been raised to twenty-one per cent from the present eighteen per cent. The tariff on the government bond interest income has been raised to sixteen per cent from the existing thirteen per cent; the tariff on the divided income to twenty-two per cent from nineteen per cent; and the tariff on other incomes to twenty-three per cent from twenty per cent. Furthermore, the tax on the real estate income has been pushed up to twenty-three per cent from the prevailing twenty-one per cent.

Under heads of corporate income tax and special corporate tax, the tariff on the former has been raised by three per cent above the existing thirty per cent and on the latter by two per cent over the prevailing twenty per cent. It is expected that these devices will yield a normal total income of 95 million yen, but the initial estimate has been fixed at 129 million yen. The charges on the transit duty have been increased by some ninety per cent to earn an estimated initial revenue of some 103 million yen. The tax on liquor has been considerably advanced by adjusting the grades of liquor, as well as by abolishing the practice of rationing liquor at reduced prices to munition workers. The normal revenue from this source is expected to record an increase of seventy per cent bringing in a sum of 704 million yen, though the initial figure is 646 million yen. As regards the admission ticket tax, the tariff has been raised by some ninety pen cent to yield a normal estimated revenue of about 130 million yen, but the initial yield for 1945-46 has been fixed at 94 million yen.

(To Be Concluded)

	Ordinary estimate	Supplementary estimates (first and second)	Total
		(All in 1,000 yen)	
Revenue:			
Ordinary	12,067,736	2,444,352	14,512,089
Extraordinary	10,336,558	2,083,552	12,420,110
Ordinary revenue	2,711,819	495,331	3,207,155
Bond proceeds	7,624,739	1,588,216	9,212,955
Total	22,404,294	4,527,905	26,932,197
Expenditure:			
Ordinary	9,251,931	292,847	9,544,773
Extraordinary	13,151,363	4,235,057	17,387,420
Total	22,404,294	4,527,905	26,932,199

JAPAN'S ONLY COURSE

Road to Victory Seen in Face Of Adversities

By REAR ADMIRAL
ETSUZO KURIHARA
(From the May Number of the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon)

With the enemy's bombing of our mainland from the Marianas and the loss of control of the sea around the Philippines, our country is facing a serious war situation. However, Japan is not without a way of scoring victory over the enemy. There are still many ways to win. The enemy is anxious to deal a fatal blow to Japan. To do this he will have to undertake landing operations on our mainland. This is why he has launched the Okinawa campaign which is a sort of advance notice of his landing operation on our mainland.

Some people compare the Okinawa battle with the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War, but I am inclined to believe that the Okinawa battle is much more serious than the latter naval engagement. The Japan Sea Battle came after a series of victories by our land forces in Manchuria and by our naval forces against the Russian Oriental Fleet. But the Okinawa battle is entirely different. Japan has been facing an unfavorable situation since the battle of Guadalcanal. The Okinawa operations began in the wake of a series of bitter battles. The enemy now is intent upon landing on the Japanese mainland.

If we should look for a suitable historical counterpart in Japan comparable with the Okinawa battle, we shall find the Mongolian invasion of the 13th century to be more suitable than the Japan Sea Battle. In that invasion, the Mongolian forces seized our islands of Iki and Tsushima and then came to Hakata in Kyushu in a decisive offensive against this country. A similar grave, or graver, situation has been created by the fighting in the Okinawa area. I am inclined to believe that the Okinawa battle is by far the most serious in the history of this nation. America is evidently pouring all she has into this battle. She has been using her surface fleet and air forces in their entire strength, for she realizes that all depends on this single battle.

This is revealed in part by the enemy's announcement that a total of 1,400 ships have been employed in this campaign by him. Although the enemy has been saying that he will fight the Pacific war singlehanded, his inability to do so is seen in the fact that he has been aided by the British forces in the Okinawa operations. The British fleet is aiding the Americans to a considerable extent. Several British battleships, including the King George V, regular aircraft carriers and other auxiliary warships are engaged in the naval operations around the Okinawa islands. We may say that the combined Anglo-American fleets in their entire strength, have come to the Pacific Ocean to fight this country.

All as Special Attack Corps

One feature of the present fighting around the Okinawa group is that our army and navy forces are acting as Special Attack Corps in their entirety. This is a new situation. The so-called general offensives have been undertaken by our army and navy forces since the first part of April against the enemy fleet around the Okinawas, especially against the enemy's task forces. Our garrison forces on the main Okinawa Island have been putting up a gallant fight against the invaders and the casualties we have already inflicted on the enemy forces reach a considerable percentage of his strength.

The enemy is also making his utmost efforts in the Okinawa campaign with the entire forces at his disposal. The enemy B-29's, which had hitherto been carrying out their so-called strategic bombing on our aircraft factories in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya and other centers of munition industries, are now carrying out operational bombings and they have been bombing our bases in Kyushu. This indicates that the enemy has been facing a bitter fight in the Okinawa operations. Bombing of our airfields by B-29's are not very effective, but the enemy has been forced to resort to even such tactics. No serious damage can be inflicted by dropping bombs on airfields from a high altitude during daytime.

We had to allow the enemy to land on the main Okinawa Island because of the small number of our garrison forces and the enemy's operations have been progressing quite rapidly. The enemy's casualties are considerable. We, on the other hand, have been bombing the enemy's airfields and our forces have been checking the enemy by various methods. The enemy by no means is facing an easy battle.

Now, what shall be our future policy? As our nation is poor in material resources, we had to make a detailed study of fighting and in fact we made a brilliant start in the current war. But our good start did not enable us to push the enemy out of the arena. The enemy was not so weak. The Anglo-American enemies pushed back in their attempt to throw Japan out of the ring. But because of the geographical obstacle of the Pacific Ocean, the enemy cannot push us out of the arena so easily.

Now, what will be the decisive factors of the war? For us, we must adopt a strategy which shall be suitable to our national character. We must adjust our administration, production and daily life to this strategy. By this means we can develop a new national strength and a new war-power. America, too, is devising everything within its means in this fight.

Adopt New Strategy

Each nation develops her total war strength to the limit by adopting all possible devices, by taking into consideration her peculiar national circumstances and national character, so that a new fighting power may be evolved. Our forces have been adopting a new strategy since the Philippine operation and are practicing it in the Okinawa battle. I refer to the Special Attack method of fighting. This method can be employed by our people as a whole and this will enable us to create a new national power, hitherto unimaginable.

Some people favor the method of letting the enemy cut our skin and ourselves cutting the enemy's body and of letting him cut our body and ourselves cutting his bone. I am opposed to such a calculating strategic method. Rather, I am in favor of letting the enemy cut our bone and ourselves cutting the enemy's bone. Each Japanese can do this. This method suits our national character. This method will give rise to a great tenacity among our people. This is the tactics of our Special Attack Corps.

It is essential that the spirit of the Special Attack Corps be adopted by the entire people of Japan, so that they can display their total war strength. What is important is not to die gallantly as some assert. What is more important is to win victory. This is shown by the members of our Special Attack Corps, who never die without achieving some signal war result. They wish to be "born seven times in order to serve the State." This is the aim and spirit of the members of our Special Attack Corps. This spirit will prove a big factor in deciding the future of the current war.

Now, what is the source of this great tenacity of purpose? I am inclined to believe that it is "faith." We put absolute faith in the Rescript of our Divine Ancestor. We never can doubt our ultimate victory. This is our faith. The members of the Special Attack Corps live in this faith. And every one of us possesses this faith.

The name of Vice-Admiral Masafumi Arima has been especially associated with the Special Attack Corps. I believe this is only too natural, for I have known him for a long time and he has long been devoted to mental cultivation and spiritual training ever since his naval academy days. That he became a powerful member of the Special Attack Corps is but natural. But youths with only primary school education can also become members of the Special Attack Corps after training for a year or so. Some of the students who until but yesterday indulged in an easygoing life can also come to possess the spirit of the Special Attack Corps and die gladly and willingly for the sake of the State. This is due to the fact that every one of our people possesses faith as a member of the Japanese race, due undoubtedly to Japan's long tradition and history.

No Wishful Thinking

An important point in a situation such as that which we are facing today is that we should guard ourselves against any wishful thinking and wishful observation, not to mention delusion from fear. Cool judgment is also necessary in addition to spiritual faith. We should always be so cool as to be able to perceive our own weaknesses and act accordingly. In the first stage of the war of Greater East Asia the situation was favorable to us. This was like a successful period in a business enterprise; every undertaking brought us great success. Under such a favorable circumstance, we can do things which seem quite difficult if not impossible to accomplish under other conditions. We need only to continue our advance then. But a different situation presents itself as soon as we are forced to carry out deployment tactics. Under such an unfavorable circumstance, we should ever be alert against any wishful thinking or observation. On the other hand, we should have a delusion from fear, we will be subjected to the enemy's machination.

The war leaders and government officials should not have the same policy in times of offensive operations and in times of military deployment, for the two different situations require two different policies and two different attitudes. It would be a miscalculation to adopt the policy taken for one under the other circumstance. During the unfavorable period of deployment, we should ever be cool in our judgments and try to be conservative in attitude. We should, above all, try to preserve our main house intact from the enemy attack.

If we should indulge in wishful observation during the period of deployment, we shall be liable to be panic-stricken by the adverse war situation. On the other hand, if we try to be cool during the period of deployment, we shall be able to detect and cover our weak points and there will be no self-delusion regarding the adverse war situation. Such consideration is imperatively necessary in both military strategy and industrial production.

What is important in a situation like the present is to produce the total war strength of the whole nation. Each person is urged to do his best in his particular field of daily work. But each person should transcend his particular vocation in service to the State and nation. We should defend our Yamato Race.

What is our vocation? It is but a means to protect our State. When the enemy has come to the threshold of our house, we should not consider only of our occupation. If we do and no though is given to the defense of the nation, the logical result will be our destruction. No guerilla warfare will then be possible. At the time of the defense of Stalingrad in the Soviet-German War, the Soviet workers fought in front of their factory machines, and as soon as they enemy forces retreated, they began to produce again, but they would take up arms as soon as the enemy reappeared again. Such must be the attitude of all those who defend their nation. We, Japanese, have had no experience at least in modern times of having our mainland as a battlefield. We should regard this our disadvantage.

We have no idea of what a battle in our own mainland will be like. No one should be content only in industrial production in times like this. Every one should be prepared to fight the enemy as well as to produce. Let no worker say: "we need only produce aircraft, let the soldiers fight the battle." Every member of our community is a soldier and worker in an emergency. All should be prepared to take up arms to the best of their ability. When the enemy should make his landing on our shores, we should all fight the invader instead of making aircraft and other weapons. This is our great responsibility in protecting and defending our glorious nation.

VICTORY IS ESSENTIAL

Crisis Must Be Overcome to Realize Asia's Ideals

By YOSHIMORI TACHIBANA

Japan now faces a crisis which is also the crisis of Greater East Asia as a whole. Unless we rise superior to the present grave situation, our fondest hopes or highest ideals must necessarily fall to the ground. Victory is the prerequisite of everything. Without victory, all ideals are predestined to failure.

To say that we must win the war by all means does not imply any disparagement from the importance of having a high ideal. In fact, a war fought without an ideal is barbarism deserving every contempt. One who wages such a war will fail in the end. He should never be allowed to win. We condemn the war of America and Britain as aggressive and nefarious because it is a sheer outrage conceived and committed with the ambitious object of putting the world under their domination. Our aim in the War of Greater East Asia, on the other hand, is to emancipate Greater East Asia from colonial thraldom and to turn it into a common prosperity region. It embodies a high ideal and makes our war one of progress. It is because our war is for the sake of the progress of mankind and because we are fighting for a high ideal that our gallant officers and men on the front line can lay down their lives willingly for their national cause. If they do not live to see their object achieved, they know that it will be pursued as doggedly by all of their fellow countrymen until it is finally accomplished.

A strong faith in ultimate victory springs from this conviction of the high ideals. How important it is to have a high ideal in war must be obvious from this, too.

Cry of Desperation

When adverse criticisms of the Atlantic Charter prevailed at home and abroad, Winston Churchill thought fit to plead that the first necessity of the moment was to win the war and that what should be done after the war might well be left for future consideration. This was a cry of desperation uttered by the British Prime Minister who was then overwhelmed by the vigorous onslaught of the Germans and also a confession of the fact that he was without any lofty ideal or any high war aim.

A new world or the method of tackling postwar world affairs which Churchill had in mind is of a nature which cannot be disclosed without offense to the so-called United Nations or the colonial peoples, and this is why he deliberately avoided all reference to it. He knew that if he disclosed it during the progress of the war, it would estrange the colonial peoples and drive a section of the United Nations to the realization of the folly of fighting on. Anyway, it is a foregone conclusion that an aggressive war devoid of a high ideal can never succeed. A temporary or a partial success may be scored but there will be no final victory. A high ideal is indispensable to victory.

Perfect Unity Seen

Japan's war aim which is to crush the inordinate Anglo-American aggressive designs is clearly set forth in the Imperial Rescript declaring war, and the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations of November 6, 1943, expounds it. Her lofty aim is actually being carried out steadily amidst the war, as can be seen in her execution of the new China policy, the realization of the independence of the Philippines and Burma, the promotion of independence for the East Indies, the helping of the healthy development of the Provisional Government of Free India, etc. There we see perfect unity between the idea and the actuality. In other words, all measures being carried out for winning the war are at the same time meant to ensure the immediate realization of the ideals concerning the postwar management of affairs.

Accordingly, our "Victory First" principle is not inconsistent with the realization of our ideal concerning the postwar management of affairs. And for the realization of this ideal victory is imperatively called for. Such being the case, not only is our nation of 100,000,000 people called upon to concentrate its whole energies on victory but we can unhesitatingly demand of the other nations of Greater East Asia their respective contribution to the common victory.

The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations does not specifically refer to Japan's role in the War of Greater East Asia, but we can easily gather from the general atmosphere pervading at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations and from the speeches made by the delegates of all participating nations that the principal role of Japan is unanimously recognized. The diplomatic principle of the late Sun Yat-sen that "There is no East Asia without Japan" was inherited by New China under Wang Ching-wei and the same principle was expounded and confirmed by the delegates of all the nations who attended the Assembly, though the expressions they used were not exactly the same.

This principle, if applied to the present critical stage of the war confronting East Asia, means that "there is no common prosperity region of East Asia without Japan's victory." New China used the phrase "living and dying together" in signifying the Sino-Japanese community of fate, while President Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines declared that there is no independence for his country without Japan's victory in the war. Ba Maw, head of State of Burma and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, also, in expressing a firm belief in victory showed that victory is essential to the independence of their respective countries.

Existence Jeopardized

Our concern is how to gain victory for our righteous cause, knowing full well, as we do, that without victory the high idea or honor or even the very existence of Greater East Asia will be put in serious jeopardy. Our "Victory First" principle is based on this conviction. The "Victory First" principle of the Anglo-American leaders, on the other hand, comes from their apprehension that defeat may cause a split within their camp or it may cause the estrangement of the colonial peoples.

As already mentioned, the present stage of the war is very critical, and it must be admitted frankly that the onus of tiding over the present crisis rests mainly on Japan's shoulders. Regrettable though it is, we must admit equally frankly that the enemy is superior to us in material power and in industrial resources.

So far as the war aim and postwar ideals are concerned, however, the enemy cannot compare with us. We have already won the political war, as is dolefully admitted by some in the enemy camp. We are in a position to push our "Victory First" principle fearlessly without any apprehension as to the postwar situation. There is nevertheless one thing deserving careful note, and that is that the future advantage cannot make up for the present disadvantage. What is most important is to face the reality boldly lest we should underestimate the gravity of the crisis. There should be no waste or sparing of effort on our part. Victory and victory alone can bring our ideal of the construction of Greater East Asia to a consummation.

He's Modest

Bridegroom: "And now, dear, that we are married, let us have an understanding about our affairs. Do you wish to be president or vice president."

Bride: "Neither. You be both. I'll just be the treasurer."